

EXCHANGES:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34/1d.
On Demand 34/13/4d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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April 13, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 3 p.m. 71
Humidity 91

April 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 3 p.m. 78
Humidity 96

WEATHER FORECAST
DULL.
Barometer 29.64.

7916

日三初月三

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918.

大拜禮 三月十四日英曆

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REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

GREAT ACTIVITY OVER THE WHOLE FRONT.

Heavy Fighting in Flanders.

London, April 12.
A French communiqué states:—There is a violent artillery duel at certain points north of Montdidier and in the region of Lagny. We repulsed last night and this morning two somewhat heavy attacks in the sector of Noyon. There is an intermittent cannonade on both banks of the Meuse. During March 23 enemy aeroplanes were brought down by anti-aircraft defences.

Activity of Guns on Both Sides.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters writing on April 10 says:—Relative quiet is prevailing from Hanged to Noyon. The French carried out a small infantry attack on Griveaux Chateau, locally improving their position in the park. Guns are active on both sides all along the front. Along the whole front the Germans have done little trench digging. Enemy airmen are more active but are showing little inclination to take the offensive, chiefly patrolling their own side of the front in powerful groups of a dozen or more machines with the object of preventing our flights.

German Official Message.

London, April 11.
A German wireless official message states:—Between Armentières and Festubert we stormed Boisgriener and Neuve Chapelle. We crossed Lys at Boesmans and captured Hollabeke. Yesterday we stormed the Messines heights and pushed forward as far as Ploegsteert Wood. We reached the Ploegsteert and Armentières Road. We reached Lys and the river north-east of Bethune. The prisoners captured now number over 10,000 including a Portuguese general.

The Situation in Flanders.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters writing in the evening, states:—The situation in Flanders is generally regarded to-day as being fairly well in hand, but fighting continues on a heavy scale and is likely to continue. What success the Germans have achieved has developed out of an advance in the centre of the original front. The attack was helped by misty weather. The territory which the enemy has overrun was very sparsely populated by civilians and as regards the character of the country is a barren gain. Moreover, the enemy communications have lengthened across long tracts of clay. The weather improved in the morning, and the enemy was forced to retreat. At ten o'clock in the morning the enemy was furiously attacked against Hollabeke. Fighting with great intensity followed. Massed waves of the enemy advanced over heavy ground flanking Roesbeek, making a great target for riflemen and machine-guns. The execution is described as being terrible. Comparatively few of the enemy got to grips with the defenders. Eventually the attack was completely repulsed, the struggling retreat being followed by field guns until the enemy disappeared in the mist. Around Ploegsteert Wood and Estaires there has been continual fighting. The results are at present not known. The enemy brought up more reserves and we also have thrown in reinforcements. North-west of Armentières and in the direction of Ploegsteert large bodies of German infantry are reported to be massing by airman. Artillery was heavily concentrated there. The evacuation of Armentières was carried out very successfully, the enemy not attempting to press our retirement. The whole place is a vast cess pit of mustard gas and the soldiers have had a welcome release therefrom.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, April 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué states:—The enemy pressed attacks strongly all day long on the whole of the northern battle front. Fresh divisions are continually heavily committed in the region of Lys river, between Lillers and Lestrin. Our Fifty-First Division beat off incessant attacks inflicting great losses and recaptured positions by vigorous counterattacks. There is heavy fighting at Estaires and between Estaires and Stenwerk. In this sector the enemy attacked in strength and pushed back our line to just north of these places. The enemy determinedly attacked this morning north of Armentières and made some progress in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert Wood. Our Ninth Division completely repulsed with great loss another heavy attack in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete and Hollabeke. Fighting continues along the whole front between La Bassée Canal and Ypres-Comines Canal.

Heavy Fighting Near Ploegsteert, Messines and Wytschaete.

London, April 11.
In a communiqué Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—The battle is continuing on the whole front from La Bassée Canal to Ypres-Comines Canal. Severe fighting occurred in the neighbourhood of the Lys and Lys Canal from about Lestrin to Armentières. We have withdrawn from Armentières, which is full of gas. The situation is a little changed. North of Armentières heavy fighting continued up to a late hour last night in the neighbourhoods of Ploegsteert, Messines and Wytschaete.

The Nation's Anxiety.

London, April 12.
The nation is watching with an anxiety unprecedented in the war the progress of the critical battle in northern France. The anxiety is mingled with admiration for the tenacity of the British troops, who are contesting every foot of ground with a stubbornness that has made the enemy pay dearly for his slow advance. At the struggle has swayed on the thirty-mile front, observers here in Paris are divided in their opinions of the enemy intentions, one section regarding the new offensive as a diversion meant to draw off British reserves while preparing for a fresh attack at Amiens. The other section believes that it is a definite and systematic attempt to destroy the British Army and break through to Calais, while holding the French in the south. The consensus of opinion now favours the latter theory.

The Siamese Mission in Paris.

London, April 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Siamese Minister presented the members of the Siamese Mission to President Poincaré who congratulated them upon their work.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

Our Aviators Active.

London, April 11.
Reporting on aviation Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Despite the unfavourable weather yesterday our air force bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops. The mist compelled us to fly at the average height of two hundred feet, but our very heavy gun fire, enemy planes were shot down. We brought down seven and drove down one. Seven of our machines were shot down. We raided Luxembourg station to-day and dropped a few bombs. Several bursts were observed. All the machines returned despite considerable gun fire.

General Foch's Position.

London, April 12.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bivar Law, replying to a question as to the position of General Foch, said that the Versailles Council which had so far been working out plans and details concerned, was still going on. General Foch, who was Chairman of the Council, had necessarily taken on other work. He was appointed with the full approval, not merely of the Government but of the Generals concerned, to direct the strategy of both armies, exercising powers of a Generalissimo and directing the strategy of the present battle. Mr. Bivar Law did not think that there was a man inside or outside of the House who was not thankful for this.

THE MAN POWER BILL.

Another Amendment Defeated.

London, April 12.
The House of Commons, sitting in Committee on the Man Power Bill, considered an amendment substituting the age limit to forty-eight years instead of fifty. The amendment was defeated by 262 to 152.

The Progress of the Bill.

London, April 12.
The House of Commons adopted the Gallies' Resolution regarding the Man Power Bill, which will leave the Commons on Tuesday, and pass through all its stages in the Lords by Thursday.

The "Irish Times" Prediction.

London, April 12.
The Dublin Unionist journal, the Irish Times, writes Mr. Dillon to make a bargain with the Government, and suggests that six weeks before Conscription is in working order, the Nationalists will undertake to raise seven divisions voluntarily.

A Nationalist Protest.

London, April 12.
The Nationalist candidate Mr. Dooley, at the instigation of his supporters, has decided as a protest against conscription not to contest North King's County against the Sinn Féin candidate. Polling had been fixed for April 25. Mr. Dillon, the Nationalist leader, telegraphed advising the abandonment of the contest.

AMERICA'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

United States Coastwise Lines Taken Over.

London, April 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that President Wilson has issued a Proclamation directing the taking over of all coastwise shipping lines by noon on April 13, by the Railroad Administration, for operation during the period of the war. The Proclamation says that they will be devoted mainly to transportation of troops and war materials.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WAR MEASURES.

Eligible Unmarried Men not to Leave Colony.

London, April 12.
Reuter's correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland, telegraphs that the Legislative Council will meet on April 22 to consider measures to maintain the strength of the Newfoundland Regiment. An Order-in-Council has been issued forbidding the departure from the Colony of all eligible unmarried men.

THE LONG RANGE GUN BOMBARDMENT.

4 Killed 21 Injured.

London, April 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the long range gun bombardment yesterday hit Croche, killing 4 and injured 21.

EFFECT OF THE AGE RAISING.

Only Seven Per Cent. Required This Year.

London, April 11.
In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes intimated that only seven per cent. of the men affected by the raising of the age limit would be required this year. The remaining ninety-three per cent. would remain in civil life. If three or four years were cut off the age limit the same number of men would be taken from a smaller block and be less fit physically on average grounds. Sir Auckland mentioned that engineers were streaming in the colours. Sir Charles Seely stated that the young miners in the Nottingham area had not selected service by ballot but were recruiting voluntarily.

GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

A "Tragic Record" Revealed.

London, April 12.
The report of the Committee, presided over by Mr. Justice Younger, on enemy treatment of British war prisoners on the Western Front, constitutes another tragic record of German brutality and calculated deception. It shows that prisoners of war have been systematically compelled to engage in work far beyond the laws of war, close behind the firing line, thereby deliberately exposed to enemy and Allied gunfire. These inhuman conditions continued after the Anglo-German agreement of last year, whereby no prisoners of war should be employed in any way within three kilometres of the firing line. An instance is quoted where one Allied soldier killed seven and wounded four prisoners of war from Belgium.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S STATEMENT.

The Controversy Developing.

London, April 12.
The controversy between M. Clemenceau and the Austrian Emperor is developing into a most important one. The official Vienna statement which was mentioned last night by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, was a telegram which the Emperor Karl sent to the Kaiser yesterday, in which he says, inter alia:—I do not most indignantly M. Clemenceau's false and untrue statement that I recognised that France had a just claim to the re-acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine. At a moment when Austria-Hungarian guns are thundering jointly with German cannon on the western front it hardly needs proof that I am fighting for these provinces exactly as if it were a question of my own lands. In face of this eloquent proof of our full community of aims I deem it superfluous to waste words on M. Clemenceau's false assertion. Nevertheless, I desire to take this opportunity of assuring you of the complete solidarity existing between you and me, your Empire and mine. No intrigues and no attempts, no matter from whom they proceed, will impede our loyal comradeship of arms and we shall jointly enforce an honourable peace.

A Paris official message says that a Note was issued last night as a reply to the foregoing. The Note says that Emperor Karl compels the French Government to give prompt reply. The Note reproduces the text of a long letter communicated on March 31, 1917, by Prince Sixte de Bourbon, brother-in-law of Emperor Karl, to President Poincaré, who, with the Prince's assent forwarded it immediately to the French Premier. The following are the chief passages:—"My Dear Sir:—At the end of the third year of war which has brought so much mourning and pain into the world, none can dispute the military advantages won by my troops, especially in the Balkans. France on her side has shown magnificent power of resistance and also. We unreservedly admire the bravery of her army and the spirit of sacrifice of the whole French people. It is particularly agreeable to me that, through momentarily opponents, no real divergence of views or aspirations separates my Empire from France. I am justified in hoping that my lively sympathies for France, joined by those of the prevalent monarchy, will for ever prevent a return to a state of war, for which no responsibility can be assigned to this end, and to show the reality of these sentiments I beg you to convey secretly and officially to President Poincaré that I shall support by every means, using all my personal influence with my Allies, France's just claims regarding Alsace Lorraine. Further, Belgium should be entirely re-established in her sovereignty, keeping the whole of her African possessions, without prejudice as compensation for her loss."

Demonstration Against Count Czernin.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Vienna that a monster Czech demonstration against Count Czernin is being organised at Prague. The Premier has had an audience with the Emperor in that connection. An official statement declares that M. Clemenceau's assertion as regards the Emperor's Alsace-Lorraine letter is pure invention. The fact that Austria-Hungarian troops are fighting on the western front and are in possession of Alsace-Lorraine proves beyond doubt the Emperor's faithfulness as an ally.

Austrian Premier Hurries to Vienna.

London, April 12.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that Count Czernin has hurriedly returned to Vienna from Bucharest.

PRODUCTION OF BRITISH MUNITIONS.

Considerable Increased Output.

London, April 12.
Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, outlined, at Bedford, the progress of the production of munitions. The increase in the first two months of 1918 as compared with last year was as follows:—Light guns thirty per cent; medium guns fifty-seven per cent; heavy guns thirty-eight per cent; machine guns ninety-six per cent; shells eighty-three per cent; tanks thirty-nine per cent; aeroplanes 225 per cent; and aero engines 245 per cent. The average weekly production of aeroplanes in 1918 equalled the average production for two months of 1915. Simultaneously men were being steadily released for the army. Over 100,000 men were released during 1917. The army was as well equipped to-day as when the German offensive began. All the guns lost had been replaced. We were so much stronger in machine guns than at the beginning of the battle. Aerially, we were as strong if not stronger. The lost tanks were being replaced by a superior model, whilst the ammunition had been more than made good.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SITUATION.

A Purely Local Affair.

London, April 11.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that owing to murders of Japanese at Vladivostok by bands of robbers, Anglo-Japanese warships at Vladivostok had landed parties to protect the British Consulate and Japanese subjects. The Government had no reason to think that the American Government disapproved of the action, which was of purely local significance.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET.

Sailing from Helsinki to Kronstadt.

London, April 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the First Squadron of the Russian Baltic Fleet, composed of battleships and cruisers, has arrived at Kronstadt from Helsinki. The Second Squadron, comprising torpedo-boats and submarines, is reported off Kronstadt. The Third Squadron of transports, armed merchantmen and obsolete torpedo-boats left Helsinki last night. The total number of vessels departed is two hundred.

AWARDS FOR FAR EASTERN INDIAN SOLDIERS.

London, April 12.
The London Gazette announces that Military medals have been awarded to Naik Rabb Singh and Naik Ghulam Hussain, both of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery. (Continued on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 12.
The silver market is quiet.

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS.

Japan is the most considerate country in the world in the way of trying to smooth out the language difficulty for foreigners. How exceptionally great this difficulty is may be partly guessed from the following regulations which were issued by the police of "a certain place" to a foreigner who had taken out a motor licence:—

- 1.—You must drive your automobile at the speed of eight knots per hour on the city road and at 12 knots per hour on the country roads.
- 2.—In narrow place of road, corner and bridge speed slowly.
- 3.—When you see the policeman throwing up his hand you must not drive in front of him.
- 4.—When you pass the corner and the bridge ring the horn.
- 5.—When you get ahead of the passenger on foot or the cow or the horse, you must ring the horn.
- 6.—When you meet the cow or the horse speed slowly and take the care to ring the horn and not been afraid of them. Drive slowly when you meet the horse or the cattle, do not make them afraid and carefully make the sound. If they afraid the sound you must escape a little while at the side of the road till they pass away.
- 7.—When you drive the motor car do not leave the driver seat and take care lest unexpected trouble happen.
- 8.—Do not drive the motor car when you get drunk and do not smoke on the driver seat.
- 9.—When two cars are driving in the same road, if there is another car in front of yours or behind yours you must keep 60 yards away from him if you go ahead of him ring horn and pass him.
- 10.—When you cross the railway, wait until the other train and other cars pass through.
- 11.—When anything matter with your car you go Police station and tell him.
- 12.—When you want to have a driver or exchange another, you must enclose drivers' address, career and age.
- 13.—Special Notice you must never put overload on your automobile. The licensed capacity of your Ford car is 6 passengers—two in front and 4 in back house.

Landslide at Oskayama.

With the object of changing the route of a section of the railway between Kyoto and Otsu a tunnel is being made through Oskayama. When about a hundred coolies were at work on the morning of the 24th instant at about 9 o'clock, a very extensive landslide occurred. Fortunately no one was caught under the debris, but it is expected that the damage done will cost about ¥10,000 to repair.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

M. L. Bridgman.
M. L. Bridgman, Agent-General
of the Shanghai branch of the
Messageries Maritimes, left re-
cently for Japan by the N.Y.K.S.
Omi Maru.

Disorderly Germans.
Germans were refused admission
to a Tientsin theatre because of a
disturbance recently created by
their nationals during a per-
formance.

Capt. Martineau.
News has been received by
Mrs. Martineau from the
Secretary, War Office, that her
son (Capt. P. J. Martineau,
Essex Regiment), was wounded
and missing March 21, no fur-
ther details.

Loyalty of Mohammedans
Appreciated.
The Government has issued
orders to the Tachan and
Occupation Commissioners of
Sichuan, instructing them to
appoint special delegates to the
different places to express the
appreciation of the Government
for the loyalty of the Moham-
medan tribes. It is understood
that the Government recently
received telegrams from the
different Mohammedan tribes
in Sichuan, pledging their
allegiance to the Central Govern-
ment.

Chinese Troops for Siberia.
According to a Japanese report
Premier Tanaka is ready to
despatch troops to Siberia as soon
as funds are raised for the
military expenditure. The nego-
tiations for the War Participation
Loan are going on smoothly with
certain countries, and it is ex-
pected that the Government will
be able to conclude the loan
shortly. The report further states
that large quantities of arms and
munitions supplied by the
Entente Powers are stored in a
central place in Harbin and that
hostilities will commence as soon
as the Government's command
declares war on the Bolsheviks.

Tram-Cars in Tokyo.
There is a plan on foot in
Tokyo for the introduction of
special tram-cars for women,
such cars to be attached to the
ordinary cars, says the Japan
Correspondent. In view of the fact
that the weaker passengers com-
monly receive, the idea is
quite a good one, and it was
necessary in any case to increase
the rolling-stock, which is even
less adequate than in Kobe and
Osaka. The trams in the Kobe
neighbourhood are always so
overcrowded that it is perhaps
superfluous to suggest a means
for increasing the number of
passengers. It is certain, how-
ever, that if there were open cars
from which passengers could
enjoy the view as they went along,
many people would enjoy the
various trips which, taken al-
together, make a complete circuit
of Osaka Bay. As it is, summer
travelling is even nastier than
winter. The car is choked with
humanity, all facing inwards,
and so packed in that it is hardly
possible even to discover when
the desired station has been at-
tained.

The Szechuan Muddle.
Szechuan is still in a state of
turmoil and disorder and the
leaders there are divided. Since
his recent rise to power, Hsiang
Ko-wu has changed his attitude
towards Tang Chih-yao and de-
clared Szechuan to be for the
Szechuanese. Hsiang is now try-
ing his best to induce the
followers of Liu Tsao-hua to join
him, but most of the Szechuan
troops prefer to stand aloof,
turning a deaf ear to the pseudo-
Tao-hua's call for service. Several
days ago, Hsiang Ko-wu de-
patched a delegate to Chow Tso-
kuang inviting his help and co-
operation in carrying out his
project of placing the government
of Szechuan into the hands of the
natives, but his request was de-
clined by General Chow, who
informed him that he was fully
in sympathy with his project but
could render him no help. This
shows the lack of harmonious
relations among the leaders of
Szechuan. As to the Yunnanese,
they are in a worse condition.
Disunion is understood to have
broken out among themselves.
For the present it is quite im-
possible to tell when order can be
brought about out of the chaos in
Szechuan.—Peking Daily News.

GENERAL NEWS.

Promotion.
Cpl. F. A. Musgrove, of the Shanghai Waterworks, has been promoted Sergeant and is in very good health, in Salonika.

Tokio Smallpox Epidemic.
The smallpox epidemic in Tokio continues. An official is reported to blame Shanghai for the outbreak because a foreigner from Shanghai went to Tokio and was there treated for chickenpox, whereas he had smallpox. Why should Shanghai be blamed for Tokio's error, queries the N. C. Daily News.

Matches on Strike.
The Daily Express Calcutta correspondent writes: "English matches are now selling here at the rate of six for a penny—individual matches, not boxes! Japanese matches are being imported by the million, but they are of the ultra-safe kind—most of them will not only strike either on the box or anywhere else."

Mr. & Mrs. G. Mason.
Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Mason left Tokio on the 1st inst. for Peking. After several weeks in China Mr. Mason will sail from Shanghai for France, where he will be the Outlook's correspondent with the Allied armies. Mrs. Mason will return to New York, from where she will proceed to France later, states the Japan Advertiser.

Arrest of Hunan Mint Chief.
Tao Tien-chou, Chief of the Copper Mint in Changsha has been arrested by General Chang Ching-yao on a charge of supplying the rebels with food and money, while the latter occupied the city. The Hunan residents in the Capital are working hard to intercede on behalf of the culprit by wiring requests to General Chang for his release.

"Cher" from Japan.
To carry cheer into the trenches of France, a group of Japanese business men are trying to obtain ¥100,000 or more by public subscription before May 31, and will place the fund at the disposal of a committee of three to be despatched to France by the Japanese Y. M. C. A. early in June. Baron Nakajima presided at a luncheon given to Tokio newspaper editors, last week, when the campaign was launched. General Hibiki is at the head of a similar mission now in France.

\$75,000 for Two Legs.
New York, March 8.—Private Henry Buman of Company C, 47th Infantry, who sued the Norfolk & Western Railway Company because his legs were cut off by a train while he was guarding the railroad's yards at Lynchburg, Va., was awarded a verdict of \$75,000 last night by a jury in Justice Dagro's part of the Supreme Court. Buman sued for \$150,000. His case had been on trial for ten days. Breitbart & Breitbart were his attorneys.

Rev. George and Mrs. Sparham.
Through the departure of the Rev. George and Mrs. Sparham of the London Mission of Shanghai, says the U. C. Post, a tie with the port is being broken which stretches back to very early days. Mrs. Sparham was born in Wuchang where her father, the late Dr. Griffith John, was the first foreigner to secure a footing in the city, and Mr. Sparham has been one of the best known members of the mission circle in Hankow for the third of a century. They are appointed to Shanghai by the Home Board and once again Hankow has to put up with a serious loss for the benefit of the Settlement on the Huangpu.

Yellowish Teeth Best.
A warning to fair-haired persons to look after their teeth with especial care between the ages of 18 and 25 years is given by a Japanese dental surgeon in the Dental Record, London. From his observations in practice Dr. Yamagishi is led to believe that the enamel covering the teeth of light-haired persons affords less protection to the underlying pulp than the enamel of the darker haired, and shows greater susceptibility to the attacks of germs of decay in early adult life. The best teeth for use and durability, if not for beauty, are, according to the same authority, not the classic pearly white ones beloved of poets, but slightly dark-coloured, teeth with translucent yellowish tint. Teeth of this quality best resist the action of decay-causing bacteria.

NOTICES.

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SHANGHAI COUNCIL COMMITTEES FOR 1918.

The following will be the Office Bearers and Standing Committees for the ensuing year:—

Chairman: Mr. E. C. Pearce.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Finance Committee: Count Jexieraki, Baron Fujimura and Mr. E. C. Pearce.

Works Committee: Messrs. Ezra, Meriman and Roberts.
Watch Committee: Messrs. White-Cooper, Johnstone and White.

The Council's representatives on the Sub-Committees will be as follows:—On the Electricity Committee: Messrs. White and White-Cooper; on the Health Committee, Messrs. White and White-Cooper; on the Permanent Education Committee, Mr. White-Cooper and on the Foreign Educational Committee, Mr. Pearce; on the Chinese Educational Committee, Mr. Ezra; on the Band Committee, Mr. White; on the Public Recreation Ground Committee, Mr. Meriman.

The membership of the Committee will, accordingly, be as follows:—
Electricity Committee: Messrs. Borkill, Neil, Peebles, White and White-Cooper.
Health Committee: Messrs. White-Cooper, Halse and White and Drs. Jackson and Marshall.
Permanent Education Committee: Rev. Dr. Hawks Post, Messrs. Ezra, Master, Pearce and White-Cooper.

Foreign Educational Committee: Messrs. Billingshurst and Meriman, Messrs. Dawson and Pearce, and Dr. Ivy.
Chinese Educational Committee: Rev. Hopkyn Reece, Messrs. Ezra, Phillips, Shen Tun-ho and Chioch Nieh.

Band Committee: Messrs. White and Green.
Parks Committee: Mr. Jenner Hogg, Rev. Brother Faust and Mr. Peabody.

Library Committee: Mr. Maeter and Rev. Dr. MacGillivray.

Daylight Saving.
All clocks in the United States were advanced one hour from 2 a.m. on Sunday, March 31, 1918.

The Tank.

As the wild horse that once in forests ran
Is schooled and trained to be the friend of man;
As from the sarcoch, latterly is born
The patient "that treadeth out the corn";

As the wild bear, transmuted by descent,
Becomes "the gentleman that pays the rent";
So the weird monster of a year ago—
Pictured in fond imagination's glow

As deinothorium of an older time,
Ichthyosaurus of primeval slime,
Or pterodactyl—is transmogrified
To sweet docility, his sullen pride

Tempered to service, kindly to the bit,
Domesticated, frightened not a whit
By din of crowded cities, even named
Julian, yet not apostate, nor ashamed

By gathering gifts that patriot hearts may yield
To serve at home the cause he serves abroad.

F. H. J.

NOTICE

HONGKONG DOG, CAT,
POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW

1918.

THE above Show will be held at the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 27th April.

Entrance fees for Dogs and/or Cats \$2 each exhibit.
No entrance fee for Poultry or Pigeons.

Entry forms and a specimen cage for exhibiting Poultry are now available.

Entries close to the Underigned up to noon the 13th April.

G. W. GREGG.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOGUE.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TEL. 15.

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requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918.

GERMANY AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

All the world knows how thoroughly unscrupulous regarding
treaties the Germans have proved themselves to be. So long as it
suits them to observe their pledged word all goes well, but when
such clashes with their interests, their pledge is forgotten and the
treaty is merely a "scrap of paper." There is good reason to
believe that in regard to the question of international arbitration
they have all along been equally unscrupulous. It will be remem-
bered that the reply of the German Government on September 21st,
to the Pope's Note laid great stress on Germany's love of peace and
arbitration. The love of peace, as befitted a State whose history
consists of wars of aggression, was unqualified. Germany did in-
deed welcome his Holiness' "conviction" that, in the future, the
material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of
right, from which was to follow, "according to the view of His
Holiness, the simultaneous diminution of the armed forces
of all States and the institution of obligatory arbitration
in international disputes." She proceeded, however, to
indicate that "the first hopeful expression" of the "new spirit"
must be, not only limitation of armaments, but the "true freedom
of the high seas," and that then, and only then, when the sea power
of Germany had been satisfactorily substituted for that of Britain,
would the task arise of deciding international differences by arbi-
tration, "the great peace-producing effect of which we fully
recognize." Still, even if qualified by conditions precedent, and
love of arbitration was there, and burnt with a pure flame; and
those who enjoy fine writing, and the enunciation of excellent
sentiments which bind the writer to precisely nothing at all were no
doubt gratified by the German message. But some, who care little
for excellent sentiments and a good deal for vulgar facts, may have
reflected that, a few years ago, Germany had a great opportunity
of translating her love of peace and arbitration into concrete action;
and that not only did she not avail herself of that opportunity, but
took every great trouble to prevent the rest of the world achieving
any valuable results in the matter. "Up to this war," said Mr.
Balfour on December 19th, "and until it suited them diplomati-
cally, the Germans have been the people who have stood in the way
of every reform in international relations." The story of the
arbitration proposals at the two Hague Conferences proves this
accusation up to the hilt; and it is worth looking briefly at what
took place, and afterwards considering why Germany acted as
she did.

Many will remember the high hopes amid which the first Hague
Conference met in 1899; for very large sections of every nation, out-
side Germany, desired obligatory arbitration in international dis-
putes as a means of keeping the peace. The well-known German
writer on International Law, Dr. Hans Wehberg, says as to this:
"That outside Germany nearly all States with their whole strength
desired to bring this idea (obligatory arbitration) to victory, shows
that it was ripe for decision."

Anyone who wants to see in a nutshell how Germany brought
to nothing the hopes of the world can see it in the main clause (No.
16) of the Arbitration Convention of 1899 as finally settled. "In
questions of a judicial nature, and in the first place in questions of
interpretation of application of International Conventions," the
Signatory Powers recognize arbitration as the most efficacious and at
the same time the most equitable means of deciding disputes which
have not been resolved through diplomatic channels. This
clause is merely a pious opinion. What it might have been, but
for Germany's opposition, can be seen in the now numerous
arbitration treaties between single Powers which refer to obligatory
arbitration of all differences without exception.

Russia's Deplorable Plight.

That the Russians by their
puerile conduct in their negotia-
tions with the Germans would
make a deplorable mess of things
was everywhere held to be a fore-
gone conclusion, but that they
would bungle matters so badly as
turn out to be the case would
hardly have been thought
credible. In one of yesterday's
telegrams we have the exact state
of affairs laid bare, and the facts
revealed are a striking commen-
tary both as regards the weakness
and folly of the Russians
and the thoroughly unscrupulous
nature of the German demands.
Russia, by her precious Treaty
with Germany—(the country that
only observes Treaty obligations
when it suits its convenience to
do so)—lost no less than 780,000
square miles of territory, appar-
ently rich and fertile land, for we
read that it has a population of
no less than fifty-six millions.
Besides this tremendous territorial
blow, Russia has now the
satisfaction of knowing that, in-
close contiguity to her is a popu-
lation which more and more will
be influenced by Germany, and
become more and more alienated
from the land that was for so long
part of their Empire. The
Russians have indeed got them-
selves into a deplorable plight, but
for that they have none to thank
but their own weak and self-wil-
led selves.

Hongkong's Man Power.

The news of the second great
German attempt to smash through
the British line in the west has
doubtless been received in the
Colony with that same feeling of
confidence that marked the receipt
of the first intimation that the
1918 German offensive had begun,
but it is also to be hoped that
there is a full appreciation of the
gravity of the situation. At Home
it has been realized that this
year is going to be the supreme
test of the Allies, and, in pre-
paration to ensure success, the
military effort is being raised
and an extensive coming out
from industries previously classed
"vital" is taking place. In face
of the new position there are not
a few in Hongkong who wonder
whether the Colony has done all
in the way of man power that it
might, for it is due to the powers
that be to see that every available
single man is spared before
married men at Home of fifty
years of age are suddenly
drawn from civil life and have
to face the hardships of the
trenches. Mr. Lloyd George's
candid speech reveals that the
greatest crisis in the history of
the Empire is being passed through
and it is due to Hongkong's sense
of honour to know that not a
single man is being retained
when he might be performing
more vital important work else-
where. In view of the many
opinions which have been ex-
pressed, it is hoped that the local
authorities will take some action,
even if it is only once again to
give forth that Hongkong has no
further contribution of men to
give.

Concrete Vessels.

The rumour, which by the
way, comes from Japan, to the
effect that Messrs. Jardine, Math-
eson and Company, and Messrs.
Butterfield and Swire, the two
premier shipping companies on
the China Coast, have given orders
for the construction of four con-
crete boats, 8,000, 5,000 and two of
1,500 tons, will be received with
great interest in shipping circles
everywhere in Hongkong and
China. If the rumour is true
tonnage in this part of the world
is to be augmented by strength
vessels, the like of which few
people have seen, but, if all
accounts are correct, of their
efficiency there is cause for satis-
faction that the problem of
providing sufficient bottoms to
cope with the demand of mer-
chants for freight space is going
to be relieved to some little
extent. The building of these
concrete vessels will no doubt do
a great deal towards relieving
some of the strains in the existing
tonnage, vessels in which weight on
this coast as it is felt in other
waters.

Tokyo's Population.

According to a recent census
the population of Tokyo is now
2,340,830.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT A LOT OF TIME WOULD BE
SAVED IF SOME OF THE TIME
LOST IN HURRYING HADN'T BEEN
WASTED.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary
of the capture of Rangoon by the
British in 1852.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Spotted Fever.

There were fifteen cases of spot-
ted fever notified yesterday, nine
of these being from the City of
Victoria and six from other
districts. The total number of
deaths was 10. All the sufferers
were Chinese.

Company Register.

It is notified in the Government
Gazette that at the expiration of
three months from the date hereof
the Pacific Transportation Com-
pany, Limited, will, unless cause
is shown to the contrary, be
struck off the Register and the
Company will be dissolved.

Alleged Fraud.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the
Police Court this morning, a
Chinese named Alfred Lay, alias
Lai Yik-shu, was charged with
converting to his own use \$36,
less \$10, entrusted to him for
safe keeping by Mrs. Blanca
Tipia, a Chilean woman. Applica-
tion was made by Sergeant Willis
for the case to be remanded, and
his Worship agreed.

Merely Watching.

A Chinese, when charged be-
fore Mr. J. R. Wood at the
Police Court this morning with
gambling, said he was not taking
part himself, but was merely
watching a "school" of gamblers.
He took no part whatever in the
game. A lokung said defendant
was certainly was gambling, and
was the only one out of the lot he
had been able to arrest. Defendant
was discharged.

The Witness for the Defence.

It is now proposed that this
Play will commence at 8 p.m., in
the Theatre Royal on St. George's
Day, the 23rd inst. This will
make the finish at about 10.30
p.m., at which hour a Special
Theatre Supper will be served in
the Grill Room of the Hong Kong
Hotel. Those who have engaged
tables for dinner can have same
for the supper by arranging with
the Hotel.

Appointments.

It is notified in the Government
Gazette that His Excellency the
Governor has been pleased to
appoint the Honourable Mr.
David Landale to be a member of
the Recreation Grounds Com-
mittee, as representative of the
Royal Hongkong Golf Club, vice
Mr. Edward Victor David Parr,
resigned. His Excellency the
Governor has also been pleased
to re-appoint the Hon. Mr. David
Landale to be a member of the Au-
thorised Architects' Committee.

Hidden Opium.

At the Police Court this morn-
ing a Chinese was charged before
Mr. J. R. Wood with having in
his possession 20 taels of prepared
opium. A Chinese revenue officer
stated that he went aboard the
s.s. Wax Lee, a small Chinese
vessel engaged in the rice trade
between Saigon and Hongkong,
with Revenue Officer Clarke. He
searched the quarters of the crew.
Defendants' bunk was also
searched, at the head of which
witness discovered a loose
panel in which he found the
opium hidden. Revenue Officer
Clarke said when the opium was
showed to him defendant admitted
it belonged to him. His Worship
ordered his discharge.

Unlawful Possession of Coal.

At the Police Court this morn-
ing six Chinese—four men and
two women—all off a junk, were
charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball
with being in unlawful possession
five tons of coal, valued at \$150.
Mr. W. E. L. Stenton appeared
for defendants, who pleaded not
guilty. Evidence was given
by Inspector Gordon that the
Police had received inform-
ation that a coal junk had
gone down to Shaukiwan to
sell coal, which had been stolen
from Yeamati. A Police launch
was sent in pursuit. The junk
doubled back and was landing
the coal on the shore at Kowloon
City before the Police launch
could come up with her. The
excuse given by defendants was
that when loading coal some of it
had accumulated in the bilge of
the junk. Mr. Stenton asked for
a remand, which was granted.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

Important Speeches on Shipping
and Commerce.

There was a very large and
important gathering at the Hong-
kong Hotel last evening, when, to
mark the twentieth anniversary
of the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company, a dinner was held. Mr.
J. Oram Sheppard, the agent of
the Company presided, support-
ing him at the top table being Mr.
E. Major General Ventris, Sir
Paul Chater, Sir William Rees
Davies K.C., Sir Robert Ho Tung,
H. Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gom-
pers, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O.,
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. E.
R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. C. Mol-
Messrs. Hon. Mr. D. Lundale,
Major Morgan, Captain Jassell,
Commander O. W. Beckwith, Dr.
Johnson, Messrs. O. H. Bitter, S.
B. C. Ross, A. Chapman, S. Hogg,
H. J. Geddes, E. V. D. Parr, N. J.
Stubb and N. Wright.

After the repeat, and the
honouring of the Loyal toasts,
Mr. Sheppard, in proposing the
toast of "Our Guests," said that
it seemed to him that the event
they were celebrating that night
was one of some interest not only
to Americans but to the people
of Hongkong. (Hear, hear). The
development of trade between
the Orient and the west coast of
America was due to the pioneer
efforts of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company and for approxi-
mately 25 years it was the only
regular service between Hong-
kong and Pacific coast ports.
When in 1915 the old manage-
ment of the Company announced
the sale or withdrawal of the
steamers and the discontinuance
of the service, it was the only
remaining line on the Pacific
which flew the Stars and Stripes.
That was why the people of
America were greatly stirred at
the announcement and that was
why the people of San Francisco
displayed such sentiment the
other day when the first of the
new fleet of steamers was dis-
patched. Some little time prior to
the incorporation of the Company
in 1848 there was a bitter fight
being waged between British and
American steamship companies,
which had for its object no less
than the supremacy of the seas.
British Companies were sub-
sidised by their Government, but
American companies did not
receive such assistance until,
after a bitter fight in Congress,
an Act was passed subsidising
the Pacific Mail. That Act
brought the Pacific Mail into
being and at the same time it
allowed American companies to
continue operations. Some years
afterwards that support was
withdrawn altogether, with the
result that at the outbreak of
the war America's tonnage
was reduced to a minimum.
Had it not been that the United
States was the nearest and, in
some cases, the only market from
which the Allies could draw
supplies the country would have
had to face what, perhaps,
would have been the greatest
crisis in its history since the
Civil War. The United States
had now entered upon a large
building programme when, when
completed would render them in-
dependent of all foreign tonnage.
Under pre-war conditions such a
development would probably
have resulted in a contest similar
to that which raged on the
Atlantic in the early Forties. The
war had brought about a change
which would eliminate a great
deal of that competition. Com-
petition should give place to co-
operation—(hear, hear)—not
only between shipping companies
but between merchants and ship-
ping companies. The welfare of
the one was dependent on the
other. When this calamitous
war was over the task of
reconstruction, which all
nations would have forced upon
them, was one which would re-
quire the highest efficiency, and
it would be criminal folly if the
nations and peoples who had
stood together to maintain the
liberty of the world were to
waste their energies in useless
and unprofitable competition for
the benefit of their enemies.
Before leaving two days ago, Mr.
George Anderson, the American
Consul General, wrote a letter
which he would like to read as he

thought it expressed the views of
Americans better than he could
hope to do. The letter stated,
inter alia:—

"There never was a time in the
history of the world when two
great nations were so closely and
vitaly dependent each upon the
other as Great Britain and the
United States are to-day. What-
ever may be the ties of blood, or
history in common to bind them;
whatever tradition, institutions,
or ties of language or of law there
may be to draw them together,
are all overwhelmed, swallowed
up, in the great need in common
which the world war has engen-
dered. And the one word which
in a practical way sums up most
of what both nations need is
Shipping. Every ounce of
tonnage possessed by either
nation is a distinct, definite and
practical asset of the greatest
value to the other. Every ship
that can be added to the fleet of
one, is added to the benefit of
the other. The time for jealous
rivalry between American and
British shipping interests, if ever
it existed, certainly is now gone.
With one interest and ambition,
and a single great aim ahead of
both peoples, their shipping in-
terests could not, if they wished,
be otherwise than sympathetic
and loyal to each other. The need
of common action as to shipping,
and the great common interest of
the two peoples in shipping will
continue for years after the war.
I am glad to feel that the union
of the two peoples is to be endur-
ing."

Some of the leading business
men had recognised what Mr.
Anderson had said, and were
taking steps, he believed, to give
effect to that co-operation. In
conclusion he expressed the great
appreciation of the Company to
the public of Hongkong, in ship-
ping, to communications, and the
Press, and said it was hoped that
the good relations which had
existed in the past would be con-
tinued and strengthened. It also
gave him pleasure to express the
thanks of the Company for the
honour of their guests' presence
that evening and he wished them
all the greatest of prosperity.

The toast was honoured by the
Staff of the Company present.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
in submitting "Health and Pro-
sperity of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company" said that he
appreciated the honour, which
came not from personal merit but
because, for the time being, he
represented the commercial com-
munity as Chairman of the
Chamber of Commerce. He sup-
posed there was no one in that
room who was present at the time
who did not share in the con-
sideration when it was an-
nounced that the Pacific Mail
was about to withdraw its
fleet from these waters.
But with wisdom or wisdom
the management at that time
decided to sell its magnificent
fleet and withdraw from the
competition upon Pacific waters.
They well believed now that it
was to their detriment and that
was proved more and more in
the increasing days, especially
since the catalyzing which had
burst upon the shipping world
as the result of the war.
It was a fitting sequel to the
return of the fleet that they should
be commemorating its long record
of 70 years of established trading
between the Far East and the
Pacific coast, and it was especially
fitting that they should call to
mind that it was a few days ago
the anniversary of the day on
which that great country, whose
guests they were, threw in her
lot in the attempt to rescue civil-
ization from the forces of des-
truction. There was no lighter
word for it than that. It was
an attempt once more to prove
that force shall rule and that
might is right and that every
privilege which belongs to a free
born soul can be controlled by
wealth and military power.
(Applause). But for the critical
days through which they were
passing it had been the intention
of the British community to
entertain the American commu-
nity on April 6, but it was felt more
fitting that in view of the critical
days which were upon them, to
postpone that event until they
were celebrating the twentieth
anniversary of the day on which
they felt confident
would eventually be secured.
(Applause). Americans and
British were Allies now for
good or for evil, and they were going
to see the war to a triumphant
close.

(Continued on page 2)

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

(Continued from Page 4.)

agencies of the world, then will come the supreme test of our historic theory of life and as the individual rises to the occasion and solves the problems of his calling will depend the direction which our future government must take. We shall never be permitted again to resume the wasteful inefficient methods of our previous life and unless as individuals and privately we can solve the problems and meet the demand for an improved and efficient service safeguarding the needs of all the world and not only the favoured few then our prided individualism and personal freedom must give way before a continued regime of government control and direction, and the only way this high degree of efficiency can be obtained is through the combined efforts of all the commercial interests of the world working for the world's good. A long step forward will have been taken when the American and British decide that they can and will work in harmony commercially after the war, as they have in the war. Americans have come lately to understand better many things in the British character incompensable before and no doubt the Britisher has come to understand better many things in the American character incompensable to him. This spirit of understanding and sympathy will never wane, it will grow and commercially it will come to fruition in time, with the close union and co-operation of efforts devoted to the glory and prosperity of the whole Anglo-Saxon family when American and British alike side by side shall strive for the welfare of our race as now individually we strive for the glory of the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack. The shipping of the two nations must do its part in promoting the growth of this spirit. There should be no space in the scheme of things hereafter for rivalries and antagonisms between American and British shipping interests. Shipping is one of the most important links in our commerce, and with the power it exerts in the world to-day by reason of its present position British shipping is in a particularly favoured position to do the generous thing and join hands, and American shipping, strong in its assured future, should welcome an offer of friendship. If those who are responsible for the destinies of the shipping of both nations have the vision and the courage they will not fail to make these dreams come true and demonstrate to the world that the Anglo-Saxon democracy needs no slave-driving autocracy to make it efficient. (Applause) He submitted the toast of "Allied Shipping and the Hongkong Mercantile Community."

The Hon. Mr. David Landale thanked Mr. Ritter for the eloquent way in which he had proposed the health of Allied shipping and Hongkong commerce. The first duty before Allied shipping at the moment was to convey the American Army and its equipment to France—(hear, hear)—and he hoped that every effort was being made to concentrate every available ship on the Atlantic in order that that splendid young army might be landed in France in time to take part in those great decisive battles which had begun and were likely to continue throughout the summer. He was sure they would bear their part in bringing about that victory which they all hoped for. (Applause). Shipping in this part of the world at the commencement of the war, after the first few months of disturbance was able to carry on its business without much interference. For that they owed a great deal to the navy and they were fortunate in having the assistance of Commodore Anstruther and later Commodore Sandeman as well as Colonel Morgan, who, as head of the "Maritime Intelligence Department," made great efforts on behalf of shipping. (Hear, hear). He was very glad that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was able to write a letter of acknowledgment before Colonel Morgan left for home. As time went on and the submarine activities

affected lower in shipping elsewhere they were drawn on for a great number of ships and now they were really down to bed rock, with hardly enough ships to carry on the trade of this part of the world. But they did not complain. All the resources of everybody should be placed at the service of the country in times like these. There was a sort of unwritten understanding among British shipowners that they would not take advantage of war conditions, to establish themselves in trades which they were not interested in before the war and he felt quite confident that the justice of that would be recognised by all Allied shipping interests, and that they would refrain from taking advantage of the distressful circumstances of the times through which they were now going. The firm he represented and the companies it managed had long worked in harmony and friendship with the Pacific Mail and long might that friendship continue. He hoped that after the war they would get back their steamers and be able to run them free of Government control. (Laughter). Lord Inchcape, in his able speech at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, put the matter very concisely when he said "We want no Government interference with our business when the Defence of the Realm Act is no longer necessary." He fully endorsed that opinion. He thought that the nationalisation of shipping would be a mistake and bring disaster to the shipping interests of any country which adopted it. A successful business depended upon individual enterprise, readiness of decision, and the acceptance of responsibility for full authority by the principals who made decisions. Those were qualities which were not usually cultivated by the methods of Government departmental working. (Hear, hear). He thought that any country which took shipping, or any business or industry, out of the control of individual enterprise would take a retrograde step. Mr. Ritter had given them some ideas of what should be done after the war. Would universal free trade not go a great way towards the realisation of those ideals he suggested? There had been and he supposed there always would be discussion and difference of opinion as to whether Great Britain should remain a free trade country, but he did not think that there could be any discussion as to whether the world should generally practice free trade. (Hear, hear). He thought that that would be going a great way towards effecting the objects which all would like to see come about. He could not sit down without paying a tribute to the Captains, Officers and men who manned allied ships. They owed them a deep debt of gratitude and if anyone had served their country they had. They might well be proud of their service. (Applause).

H. E. Major General Ventris, in the course of a few remarks, proposed the health of the Chairman, this toast being drunk with musical honours.

The Chairman, in responding, said that he did not think those proceedings would be complete unless they drank to the men who were taking all the risks—the men who were fighting in France. (Hear, hear and applause). The toast was heartily drunk, the Hotel Orchestra playing the "Stars and Stripes" and the National Anthem.

At Vladivostok.

The President of the Vladivostok Stock Exchange recently requested the Consular Body at that port to take immediate action to defend the lives and property of the inhabitants, and also appealed to the Japanese and Chinese governments to assist, writes the Critic.

French Consul at Kobe. We understand that Mr. Carpentier, French Consul at Kobe, has been transferred to a post of corresponding rank at Bombay. Mr. Simon of the French Consular service in Egypt, has been appointed to Kobe. Pending his arrival, Mr. Valentini, of the French Consulate at Yokohama, will be in charge of the Consulate at Kobe.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 20, 1893.)

The Dollar.

April 13. "The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8 1/2."

Hongkong Polo Club Sky Meeting.

April 14.—The following is the programme of the Polo Sky Meeting which is to be held in the Race Course, Happy Valley, to-morrow afternoon:—
President—His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K. C. M. G.
Patrons—His Excellency vice-admiral the hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, K. C. B.; His Excellency Major-General Digby Barker, C. B.; Commodore Bury Palliser, R. N. Committee:—the hon. T. H. Whitehead, Capt. Reynolds, R. A.; H. L. Bayth, Esq.; Sir Sydney light infantry, J. Armstrong, Esq., Captain De Boulay, R. A.; Captain Thomas, A. S. C., T. F. Hough, Esq., C. E. Buck-Kee, Esq., Shropshire light infantry. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:—F. H. May Esq., Judge:—the hon. C. P. Chater. Starter:—John Grant, Esq., Clerk of the Scales:—J. Armstrong, Esq., Clerk of the Course:—C. E. Buck-Kee, Esq.

Accident.
April 15.—Yesterday afternoon while Mr. F. H. May, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, was out driving, his horse took fright at some object in the road and suddenly shied round to the other side and got amongst a lot of loose iron bars with which both horse and driver got severely bruised and torn; only narrowly escaping more serious injuries.

Sir R. Mart.

April 15.—"We learn privately from the North, through a reliable channel, that the departure of Sir Robert Mart from Peking for Europe will probably be delayed indefinitely because the Imperial authorities are very anxious to have the assistance of his Ulster outness and well-known diplomatic ability in the Famine dispute, which it is feared may lead to serious complications between Russia and China. We give the report for what it may be worth—it seems likely enough to be true."

Plain William Robinson.
April 17.—His Excellency the Governor is described in Saturday's Gazette in reference to the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, as plain "William Robinson."

A Curious Peculiarity.
April 17.—A curious peculiarity of the Chinese race, as demonstrated by medical records, we believe, is that the sight tests (for shooting) imposed in various European organisations—army, navy, police, and so on always prove too much for the Chinese, since, as all doctors in the East know, the Mongolian is physically unable to "wink the other eye." They soon learn, however, in the Hongkong police force.

Suicides.
April 18.—There have been several suicides lately among the Chinese women of the "unfortunate" class. There is nothing of very great public interest in this fact, though it is one of the recorded for what it is worth; but the police seem to regard it as a secret more valuable than the details of a nihilist plot. Some people cannot help being mad!

Prudence and Sagacity.

April 20.—When some cynic two or three years ago planted a hedge of young trees in front of the H. and S. bank building in Hongkong, and tied the bank to them, the prudence and sagacity displayed were universally applauded. But with the constant strain on the mooring rope, with a rude shock every now and then when a Bank man goes to goal, or escapes to Canton, at a cost either way of a lakh or so, every time it is no wonder that the trees look worn out and overburdened with care. Something must be done to save them, both for artistic reasons, and as a commercial precaution, lest the whole Bank goes. It would be as well, instead of tying the building to a tree, some of the Bank people could be tied to the top branches by the neck.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c.

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

&c.

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUESON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will at once commend it to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA: H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

(Hongkong and China District) Corps Parade.

The Corps Parade announced for Sunday April 14th, is postponed to Sunday April 28th, at 9.30 a.m.

No. 2 V.A.D.
Thursday, April 18th, 8 p.m.
Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, April 18th, 8 p.m.
Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V.A.D.
Monday, April 15th, 1.15 p.m.
Recruit Drill.
Tuesday, April 16th, 1.15 p.m.
Bandaging Class.
Wednesday, April 17th, 2.30 p.m.
Band Practice.
Thursday, April 18th, 1.15 p.m.
Recruit Drill.
Friday, April 19th, 1.15 p.m.
Bandaging Class.
Saturday, April 20th, 2.30 p.m.
Band Practice.
Drill (Trained Members).

No. 4 V.A.D.

"A" AND "B" SECTIONS.
Monday, April 15th, 4.20 p.m.
Bandaging Practice.
Thursday, April 18th, 4.20 p.m.
Bandaging Practice.
Friday, April 19th, 4.20 p.m.
Bandaging Practice.

(By) E. RALPHS, District Supt.

Hongkong, April 13th, 1918.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, O.B.E., state:—
Discipline Board.
Reference Orders February 19th and 20th, a Discipline Board will sit only when summoned, and not regularly on Mondays.

Boots.
Members of the Mounted Police, No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Company, Ambulance Platoon and Buglers and Dragoons who have applied for boots for police duty must attend in person at the Queen's Road Police Station before the Equipment Officer.
Attention of all members of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies is drawn to Orders of April 12th and 13th.

THE WHITE CROSS.

Saving The Children of Europe.

A wonderful war project, founded by the well-known Dr. Maria Montessori, is now being established in America, under the name of "The White Cross." It is designed "to treat the children of war, to gather up the new human generation, and to save it by a special method of education." Dr. Montessori's suggestion is to prepare teacher-nurses and "to go to the assistance of those depressed and terrified children who are threatened with the perils of degeneration." The plan suggested is to start a free course to prepare volunteers to undertake the intellectual care of children. It will include first-aid, knowledge of nervous diseases, diet for infants and children, special psychology, domestic science, agriculture, language, and a special course of the Montessori method as applied to these children. Dr. Montessori will give her services gratuitously to prepare the White Cross workers with the assistance of medical specialists in nervous diseases. Subsequently it is planned to send out working groups to France, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Russia and other European countries. Each group would consist of twenty persons, a director, secretary, two social workers, a special nurse, five teachers, and ten "heads of families." The educated women in the various countries would be asked to learn and join in the work and thus the staff could be augmented by refugees, war widows, and others.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HOCKEY.

H.K.D.C. v. 83th Co. R.G.A.

The following team will represent the Defence Corps in this League Match at Happy Valley on MONDAY, bullly 9.30 p.m.:—
E. W. Hamilton, W. E. Edmonds, C. C. Hickling, F. A. Redmond, P. W. S. Evans, G. H. Piercy, J. Stalker, A. Morse, K. Brayshaw (Capt) P. E. Joseland, F. H. Cobb.

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Made of a [strong] cotton
Crash, are light in weight,
extremely durable, wash and
look well.
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TELEPHONE 348

"ANDAMAX"
FEATHERWEIGHT
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The above is exceptionally light in weight, very durable and absolutely Waterproof.

Price \$15.50

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RUBBER and FILK OILSKINS.
HEAVY MARCHING BOOTS.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 5914	It's not your Nationality, It's You, Trot	Every Little White
A 5917	Songs of the Night	Yearning for You
A 5920	When my Ship comes 'In	Settle down in a One-Horse Town
A 5923	Charming	A Dream
A 5926	Kerry Mills	Barn Dance
A 5929	Rain Bow	Gavotte

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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A Fresh Consignment
of
BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case (2 qts. duty paid)	24.00
" " " " 24 pts.	26.00
Ciaret Reserve " 12 qts.	24.00
" " " " 24 pts.	26.00

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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Empress of Russia May 9th	Empress of Japan July 17th
Empress of Japan May 22nd	Empress of Asia Aug. 1st
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Empress of Asia June 6th	Monteagle
Empress of Russia July 4th	Empress of Japan Sept. 11th

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Page 752.

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HONGKONG.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,500	WED. 24th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Hirano Maru T. 16,000	THURS. 25th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT. 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Bombar Maru T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 23rd Apr.
	*Ceylon Maru T. 10,000	MONDAY, 29th Apr.

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Seiwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 2,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Katori Maru SAT. 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru WED. 15th May, at 11 a.m.

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SHIRATO MARU	22,000	27th April
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SHANGHAI	Sungliang	14th Apr. at daylight.
WUHAIRWEI & CHEFOO	Fenglien	15th Apr. at daylight.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sunning	16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	18th Apr. at noon.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	SUN. 14th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 19th Apr. at noon.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun. 14th Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Fri. 19th Apr. at daylight.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 19th Apr. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat. 24th Apr. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 26th Apr. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The T. K. K.

The accounts of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha show that the company's net profit for the past six months is ¥17,537,688, of which ¥13,000,000 is to be retained as reserve, the rest being distributed as dividends.

A Collision at Sea.

The Suma-maru (3,200 tons) of the O.K. Kisen Kaisha, collided with the O.S.K. Hongkong-maru, 6,000 tons, off Nabesima lighthouse, Sanuki, Shikoku, at daybreak on the 2nd ultimo. Both ships were damaged, but were able to proceed on their way. There were no casualties. — Japan Chronicle.

Chinwangtao's Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Chinwangtao during the quarter which ended in September 1917 was 262 vessels of 313,172 tons, showing, on comparison with the same quarter in 1916, an increase of 47 vessels and 11,931 tons. The percentages of the various flags were 53 per cent. Japanese, 20.4 per cent. Chinese, 12.9 per cent. British, 4.4 per cent. Norwegian, and 2.7 per cent. American.

British Shipping.

The movement in England against Government control of shipping is becoming very strong. There is one matter, however, on which it is held that Government control might be exercised. In a report issued by the Association of Chambers of Commerce it is stated:—"There is reason to believe that good might result shipping bodies were to take common ground with Chambers of Commerce that British shipping should not enter into rivalry without the approval of the Government. If this course were adopted the responsibility would then rest upon the Cabinet of the day, and shipowners would be relieved of the invidious position in which pre-war results of the conference system have placed them."

Japanese Seamen's Pay.

About 250 seamen from ships privately owned held a meeting at the Takamichi Theatre, Minato-machi, Tokyo, on the 24th ultimo, with the object of urging their employers to increase their wages. It is said that the wages of ordinary seamen have never been increased since the outbreak of the war, their highest pay being not more than ¥30 per month. Some of the seamen present demanded that their wages should be raised to over ¥60 while others put the minimum at ¥100. After much discussion the meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the present wages should be doubled, and elected a committee of 11 to take steps necessary to get the resolution realised. — Japan Chronicle.

Revival of Tasmanian Shipping.

There is, says the "Sydney," every indication that at no distant date there will be a revival of shipbuilding in Hobart by private firms, quite apart from any operations which may be started by the Federal Government. Mr. Henry Jones has just had prepared for him by Messrs. Purdon and Featherstone, a model of a vessel, 135ft. long on the keel, about 150ft. overall, 30ft. beam, and 13ft. moulded depth, and he proposes to build two, and probably three, vessels of this size as soon as possible. These will be constructed of wood, and rigged as fore and aft schooners. They will be vessels of about 400 tons. It is not yet known where or by whom they will be constructed, but it is understood that if satisfactory arrangements can be made the three keels will be laid down simultaneously. When completed, the vessels will be employed in the inter-State trade. So far as can be ascertained, the vessels will be by far the largest ever built in Tasmania. In the early days a large number of square-rigged vessels, renowned for their speed, were constructed at Hobart and in other parts of the State for the overseas trade. Most of these were of 200 to 300 tons. The largest ever launched was, it is stated, the Tasman, a vessel of about 400 tons, which was built at Battery Point in the "fifties" by Mr. Henry Degraeve. The new schooners will be about 200 tons larger than this.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM.

London, April 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Berlin that a secret sitting of the Prussian Upper House discussed the expulsion of all the members concerned in the Lichnowsky affair.

General Staff Officer Arrested.

London, April 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the arrest of Captain Beerfeldt of the German General Staff, for incitement and high treason in connection with Prince Liebowitz's memorandum, is announced in Germany, though the inspired Press asserts that the prosecution is only indirectly connected with the Lichnowsky affair. The *Vorwaerts* states that these inspired statements are calculated to astonish the world by creating the impression the traitor has been a member of the General Staff. The *Vorwaerts* says that Captain Beerfeldt, who is a member of the Brandenburg Junker aristocracy, received the first class Iron Cross early in the war. He was invited out of the Army and appointed to the General Staff. Here he learned the political side of the war, discovering secrets which "made the Junker officer feel as if he had fallen from heaven." Captain Beerfeldt confidentially wrote to General von Hindenburg: "Germany's fate after the war depends whether we really represent the true cause. It is with truth alone we can withstand internal and external enemies." Captain Beerfeldt afterwards devoted himself to the cause of the workers. He was previously arrested for political motives but acquitted. The *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung* says that Captain Beerfeldt's arrest followed the discovery of his intimate relations with Independent Socialists and the Berlin strikes in January.

YOKOHAMA DIVORCE CASE.

Davis v. Davis.

In the Yokohama Chihō Seibansho, on the 28th March before Judge Shimoda and two Associate Judges, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. E. C. Davis, of 218, Bluff, seeking divorce from his wife, Mrs. Clara Davis, who returned from America early this month.

The first hearing began on the 13th February but was discontinued, owing to the fact that the necessary documents had not been forwarded to Mrs. Davis.

Three Japanese lawyers of Tokyo—Messrs. Watanabe, Ishikawa and Shima—appeared as counsel for Mr. Davis, while Dr. Seichi Kiebi represented Mrs. Davis.

The *Japan Gazette*, in its report of the proceedings, says:—

Mr. Watanabe, Counsel for Mr. Davis, stated that Mr. and Mrs. Davis were married in Yokohama in 1902 in accordance with British Law, and of the marriage there was one daughter. The couple, accompanied by their daughter Edina, went to America last spring, and after staying four or five months with the family, Mr. Davis returned alone to Yokohama at the end of last October, when he found that Mrs. Davis had established illegal relations with Mr. S. Isaac. Upon the discovery of this illicit relation, plaintiff decided to claim divorce from his wife, in accordance with British Law.

Counsel withdrew the statement that Mrs. Davis and an Australian Jockey named Coffey were on intimate terms while the jockey was in the service of Mr. Davis.

Replying to the contentions of plaintiff's counsel, Dr. Kiebi, counsel for Mrs. Davis, denied the alleged illicit relations between defendant and Mr. S. Isaac. He contended the allegations of plaintiff, except that Mr. and Mrs. Davis were married in Yokohama in 1902, that they proceeded to America with their daughter, and Mr. Davis returned alone to Yokohama.

Dr. Kiebi further stated that Mrs. Davis, while in America, learned that an action had been filed against her by her husband asking for a divorce and she hurriedly returned to Yokohama on the 2nd instant, travelling with her parents, by the Colombia.

On arrival she proceeded in an automobile to her former residence on the Bluff, where she found that the front gate was shut against her, two or three Japanese men standing guard. Mrs. Davis, he said, has since been compelled to live with her parents on the Bluff. She is aware of certain relations between her husband and an American woman, during a recent voyage from America to Yokohama, but she never disclosed this fact, being desirous of saving her husband.

Mr. Ishikawa, another counsel for Mr. Davis, sought to prove

1915—AND NOW.

When the first and second Battles of Ypres were being fought, this country possessed only three national munition factories and a few private armament firms, with the result that the only munition the British Army had were rifle cartridges and small shrapnel shells. To-day there are over 150 national factories, more than 5,000 firms controlled by the Ministry of Munitions turning out nothing but war material, and another 5,000 engaged on miscellaneous munition contracts. The comparative growth of war output is amazing. Reckoning the output in March 1915 was 100, our present output is over 3,000. The output of 18 pound shells has increased over 38 times, of 4.5 field howitzers over 50 times, of medium guns and howitzers over 70 times, and heavy howitzers above 8 inch over 420 times. We make more shells now in a fortnight than we did in the whole first year of the war, and our output of machine-guns is over 39 times greater. But the demands of the war go far beyond guns and shells. Aeroplanes, motor-luxuries in thousands, warships and merchantships, all these have to be supplied, and the labour found to make them. Female labour has been the means of solving this problem, for, whereas at the outbreak of war there were about 200,000 women in engineering industries, there are now more than 1,000,000, a very large proportion of whom are doing skilled work.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General at 12.20 p.m. to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Luzon, moving N.N.W.

The Forthcoming Show.

We are asked to state that late entries will be accepted up till Monday night in connection with the Dog, Cat, Poultry and Pigeon Show.

Mrs. Davis' illicit relations on the testimony of two witnesses—Mr. H. E. Manwaring, Manager of the Grand Hotel, and Mrs. Ko Yamaguchi, wife of the Manager of the Fuji Hotel at Miyazaki-whito. Continuing, Counsel stated that Mr. Manwaring saw Mr. Isaac and Mrs. Davis walking in the Yokohama Park last year, while Mrs. Yamaguchi stated that Mr. Isaac and Mrs. Davis got up at the Fuji Hotel two years ago. The defendant's Counsel, Dr. Kiebi, denied all the contentions made by the plaintiff's counsel.

The next hearing will be on on the 23rd April, when Mr. Manwaring and Mrs. Yamaguchi will be summoned as witnesses.

HAPPY VALLEY DISASTER.

The Jury's Finding.

Yesterday, the twenty second day of the inquiry into the terrible occurrence at Happy Valley on February 26, brought the proceedings to a close. As reported in yesterday's issue, the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) summed up at considerable length and submitted to the jury a number of questions which he suggested they should answer. The jury was—Messrs. A. H. Barlow, J. H. Wallace and W. C. Jack.

Those present in Court included:—Mr. G. H. Warkman (Crown Solicitor), Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (for the matched contractors, Sze Hop), Mr. Leo D'Almada (for relatives of victims and some lessees of sheds), Mr. M. K. Lo (for relatives of victims), Mr. D. V. Stevenson (for the lessees of United Stand, Nos. 4, 5 and 6), the Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. Mr. C. M. I. Messer, a number of lessees and others.

The jury retired at 4.30 p.m., and at 6 o'clock, returned, when the foreman read the answers to the Coroner's questions. They were as follows:—

Was the collapse of the matched sheds caused by fire?—No.

Was it caused by deliberate cutting of lashings?—No.

If the answers to these questions is in the negative, then was it caused by a failure of the structure to meet demands made upon it by legitimate use?—Yes.

If so was the failure due to the use of unserviceable material by the matched contractor Kwok Kiu?—No.

If the material was serviceable then was the failure due to some imperfection in the design of the sheds having regard to the purposes for which they were intended?—It might have been due to some imperfection in design; it also might have been due to some unsuspected fault or latent defect in the material used.

Can you indicate any feature in the design which was obviously fatal to the safety of the sheds?—No.

Can you point out any feature or group of features in the design which was apparently a point of weakness?—The absence of struts at the rear of sheds 9 to 15 inclusive. The lack of any general system of cross bracing in the front and rear walls of the sheds.

Can you point out any features which aggravated the tendency to collapse once the collapse had begun?—The want of continuity in the levels of the roofs and floors, also the position of the great majority of the staircases.

Do you consider that the omission to insert the main upright poles in the ground was an error in construction?—No.

Was the strain under which the structure failed the presence either throughout the sheds or in any part of them of a large crowd of people?—Yes.

Was the normal strain increased by panic before the failure?—There is no direct evidence that it was.

Was the strain such that it could have been reasonably foreseen and provided for at the time when the sheds were constructed?—There is no evidence that the sheds were subjected to undue strain.

In the erection of the sheds did the matched contractor exercise reasonable care and skill?—Yes.

In instructing the contractor to erect these sheds and in inviting the public to enter these sheds without limit of number did each lessee exercise such care as a prudent man would ordinarily use in his affairs?—Yes.

In inspecting these sheds did the Building Inspector use due diligence and exercise the degree of skill which he possessed?—Yes.

At what point in the row of sheds did the failure first become apparent?—At some point between sheds 8 to 15 inclusive but we are unable to decide the exact point.

At what point did the outbreak of fire originate?—At some point between sheds 8 to 10 inclusive.

And from what cause?—The inflammable matting coming in contact with the burning charcoal from some cooking object.

In what sheds or portions of sheds were cooking arrangements in use?—In the basement of Nos. 6 and 7, and on the ground floors of Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 17 to 19 and 22. With reference to No. 19 occupants state that no cooking was going on at the time of the collapse. With reference to the basement of No. 18 there was

cooking arrangements, according to the contractor, but this is denied by one of the lessees.

In what sheds were fire precautions adopted?—Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8.

Was cooking with charcoal in Chinese kitchens in these sheds an imprudent act?—Yes.

It is so important as to be grossly negligent?—No.

Did any act or any omission of duty on the part of any public officer constitute approximate and efficient cause of the death under consideration?—No.

What is your verdict?—Death due to suffocation the result either of the collapse or of the fire or both.

We do not attribute criminal negligence to anyone in connection with this death.

With regard to Mr. Lo's supplementary questions.

Was it practicable, having regard to the purposes for which they were intended, to have had the sheds erected separately?—Yes.

If so would this form of construction offer greater security to the public with regard to fire or collapse?—Yes.

The foreman also said:—We desire to put on record the fact that the Hongkong Jockey Club had neither responsibility nor interest in the sheds except as lessees of Nos. 1 to 3 and that the Royal Hongkong Golf Club were in no way concerned with the regulations nor in the conditions governing the construction or use of the sheds.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

With regard to the two Government Departments whose actions have so largely come within the scope of the inquiry we wish to place on record the conclusions we have come to respecting same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

We regret that the Director of Public Works has not in previous years laid down definite standards of construction for these race stand matched sheds. Admitting that the lack of reliable data as to the strength of the material customarily used in matched construction makes the efficient checking of plans difficult, this is hardly a valid reason for dispensing with all criticism of contractors' drawings; neither is the fact that no such check on the methods of construction has been exercised in former years sufficient to exonerate the Director of Public Works from the charge of failing to carry out his duties as laid down by the Hongkong Ordinances.

We are of the opinion that the race stand matched sheds, during construction and on completion should have been inspected by a qualified engineer.

Not having the history of the development of the Water System of the Colony before us, we suspend judgment on the question whether the administration of the Water Authority has been negligent in not making provision for a better supply of water in the neighbourhood of the Happy Valley.

It must be borne in mind however that his attention was drawn some years ago by the Police Department to the fact that the supply was insufficient for fire purposes. We are of the opinion that the present water supply is inadequate.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

We consider that the Captain Superintendent of Police acted in not taking on his own initiative obvious necessary precautions for the safety of the public, and the fact that he was not officially notified by the Public Works Department with regard to these sheds does not exculpate him.

While it is an open question whether the great loss of life could have been prevented, or even curtailed, had an ample water supply, the necessary fire appliances, and the assistance of experienced firemen been immediately available, still that does not excuse the failure of the Captain Superintendent of Police to foresee and provide against such a contingency as an outbreak of fire in the matched race stands.

We would add in conclusion that there appears to have been a regrettable lack of consultation and co-operation between the Police and Public Works Department with regard to arrangements which immediately concern both Departments.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That in view of the danger from fire the practice of permitting the use of temporary racestands constructed of such inflammable materials as matting and bamboo be discontinued.

The accommodation required, in addition to that provided within the Hongkong Jockey Club enclosure, should take the form of suitable permanent buildings in which all inflammable material is eliminated as far as possible.

ST. GEORGE'S TOMBOLA.

A Fine Collection of Gifts.

When an invitation was issued by the St. George's Society for the residents of Hongkong to donate prizes for the Tombola it was expected that a liberal response would be made, but what has actually been forthcoming has proved a welcome surprise to all. This morning a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* was given an opportunity of inspecting the magnificent collection of gifts that has been sent in and it was nothing less than a wonderful testimony to the generosity which animates the public of Hongkong when a charitable appeal is made. Many hundreds of really valuable prizes have been presented, ranging from a piano to a drawing table requisite, and those who fail to purchase a spill and try their luck in winning a prize will miss an opportunity never likely to recur.

Such a profusion of gifts were assembled that it was impossible to accurately estimate their number or worth. As announced, the sale of spills, at the price of \$1, will commence in practically all the shops of the Colony on Monday, and it is to be hoped that, as a mark of appreciation to those who have given presents, as well as supporting a charitable call, that the sale will be large. The sale of spills continues until St. George's Day, and thus residents have a week in which to secure a chance in what is undoubtedly the finest opportunity of its kind ever presented in Hongkong.

If owing to local conditions it is not found possible to act on the recommendations contained in the two preceding paragraphs and a continuance of the employment of matched sheds as race stands is found to be absolutely necessary, then special precautions should be taken to ensure the safety of the public using the sheds.

The framing of the necessary regulations to render a repetition of the recent awful disaster impossible must rest with the Government, but we would like to draw special attention to the following obvious safeguards:

Necessity of leaving sufficient intervals between each shed to prevent, or at any rate retard, the spread of fire.

Confining the structures to one floor only and limiting the height from the ground at which that floor may be built.

Prevention of overcrowding.

Provision of sufficient exits.

Total prohibition of the use of oil lamps, naked lights and fires for cooking.

Attendance at the racecourse of firemen on duty with fire appliances ready for instant use.

Provision of a sufficient water supply to cope successfully and immediately with any outbreak of fire.

Further the duties of the several Government Departments concerned should be clearly defined especially with regard to:

The planning of the sheds.

The passing of the structures, as conforming with all Government requirements.

Inspection of same while in use.

Steps to be taken to ensure the provision of an adequate water supply.

Enforcement of all regulations laid down for the guidance and control, in particular of the public using or the lessees of matched race stands and in general of any contemplated assembly of people in a public place.

That the Government should institute enquiry with the object of determining and recording the physical properties of the materials used in matched construction.

THE JURIES.

The Coroner: Then Gentlemen I thank you for the care and attention which you have given in this very long inquiry and I think I am doing right in tendering to you the thanks of the Colony for the work which you have done. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a copy of the finding in full to the Government and also I shall have pleasure in submitting a request to the Chief Justice to grant you as long period of exemption from service on the jury.

MR. LIANG SHIH-YI INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi has given an interview to a reporter in the course of which the following questions were asked and answered regarding certain financial and industrial problems:—

Question:—What is your opinion on the financial condition of the country?

Answer:—Normal conditions have not yet been restored to the country, and the provinces have detained all the proceeds of Central Government Revenue for local use. A shifal book cannot be read without flour. It is no wonder that the Central Government is at its wits' end.

It is the talk of everybody that reforms should be introduced into the financial administration of the country, but the problem is 'how to begin.' Taking advantage of the unsettled conditions, officials have commenced the practice of corruption on a large scale. These officials may be divided into several classes.

There may be honest officials to fill the responsible posts of Directors of Bureaux, but their influence has not been sufficient to enforce discipline among their underlings. According to my opinion no reform can be introduced before peace and order have been restored to the country.

Question:—What is your object of co-operating with the Japanese in developing the industry of the country?

Answer: I have been co-operating with foreigners in promoting more than a dozen industrial enterprises, in all of which I have sought to advance the interests and welfare of the nation. The co-operation is demanded by the requirements of the time.

There are two essential things in connection with industrial enterprises, namely, the capital and the management. Although Chinese merchants have always been successful in their commercial enterprises, they have failed to understand the principal thing in the use of the capital, which should be kept circulating all the time. With Foreign merchants, it is quite different. When the latter purchase a property, say at the cost of \$10,000, they would be glad to dispose of the same at a gain of 10 per cent. But if the former purchase anything, they would keep it, and leave it to their descendants with strict injunctions not to sell the same. Thus when the capital gets into the hands of the Chinese merchant it at once becomes stagnant. Again, owing to the lack of good regulations the Chinese merchant does not know how to make a company prosper. As soon as there is any profit the shareholders insist upon the division of the profits. When the capital is restricted the company will be bound to fail or drag on a miserable existence. It is unnecessary to say that should a company be properly financed, and its shareholders be willing to invest a part of their profits to increase the capital, success will be certain. The chief reason which has actuated me to start co-operation with foreigners is to teach the Chinese merchants the secret of success. I have decided to make all my industrial enterprises models for others to copy. In order to have good management, the services of men of talent and experience should be employed. There are technical experts and there are men of experience who possess the power of organisation and management. As such men cannot be found in China, I have decided that my enterprises should be started with the joint capital of Chinese and foreigners, giving the former an opportunity to learn from the latter. Many objections have been raised on the ground that there will be severe loss to the country if foreigners are introduced. I believe that the losses referred to are the employment of foreigners with high salaries, and the purchase of machinery etc. from foreign countries. These things are inevitable in view of the present conditions in the country. Of course we will have proper contract agreements signed. I am especially anxious for the livelihood of the poor people, and am of the opinion that the Japanese

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The falls in France of two brothers, Walter and Thomas Mager, 24, is said to have a rate of remarkable exactness, says the *South London Press*. The men—

Worked for the same firm. Married two sisters on Christmas Day 1915.

Started homes in adjoining flats in Bristol.

Joined the London Regiment and went out to the front together. After 21 months fighting side-by-side came home on leave together in December last.

Returned to the front on December 23, and on January 19, were both killed by the same shell.

One of Captain Scott's companions on that last and fatal expedition realised that often, under the most trying conditions, the only relief to be found was in discussing the pleasures of the table. Letters from the front similarly show that oftentimes our man's solitary diversion from almost overpowering boredom is the daily problem of food supply. To the ordinary Tommy the most important man in the company is the storeman, whose duty it is to issue the daily rations. When a soldier shouts to his neighbour, "What are Jimmie's odds to-day?" there is no intention of making a bet. He is merely asking in trench language how many men a loaf has to be divided that day. They interpret the varying "odds" as follows:—

Three men to one loaf: Not so bad.

Two men to one loaf: True bon.

Five men to two loaves: Pretty decent.

Seven men to two loaves: Things bad.

Nine men to two loaves: Rotter.

Biscuits and no bread: No bon.

Conceivably, like everything else, have had to submit to a process of classification; and the derivation of the new terms is either very obscure or very definite—generally the former. Porridge has been metamorphosed into "burgoo," jam has changed into "pomp," bread is known as "mangars" or "heavy," cheese rejoices in the appellation of "bango," while rotten meat is endowed with the somewhat magnificent yet, one is afraid, derogatory title of "flag of all nations."

Few regions can boast a more heterogeneous conglomeration of races than the Caucasus, which, according to report, intends to declare itself an independent republic. Some seventy different languages are said to be current within its boundaries, but among a medley of people of these times suggest a philologist's nightmare the most interesting and important are the Georgians. A people of mysterious antecedents, their race, according to some ethnologists, being older even than the Egyptians, the Georgians stand upon a higher plane of civilisation than any of their neighbours, and are truly the "peoples of the Caucasus." Formerly Georgia was an independent kingdom, and, its people, owing to Christianity in the fourth century, have never relapsed into the Mohammedanism of the surrounding tribes. Their golden age was the twelfth century, in the days of the great Queen Tamara. To-day there are no more kings in Georgia, but an amazing number of princes. It is a Georgian joke that every Georgian, whatever his occupation, boasts a title. It might be added, with more truth, that nearly every Georgian is a poet.

Bank of China Shanghai Branch.

The Shanghai Branch of the Bank of China, with a capital of 20,000,000 yen, was opened for the transaction of business on the 10th inst., at No. 7, Hankow Road, formerly occupied by the Maritima Bank of India. Mr. Hashimoto is the manager.

are the foreigners we should approach. They have the capital, they are polished and frugal, and work harder than any European.

Peking Daily News.

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REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Bunks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete. Steamers and sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



WAR BOND DRAWING

3 QUESTIONS AND 3 ANSWERS

QUESTION A.—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in?

ANSWER A.—99.

QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them?

ANSWER B.—Of Course!

QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds?

ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee!

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and South China War Saving Association c/o the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Yokohama Specie Bank.
The gross profits of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the half-year ended December 31, 1917, including ¥2,228,757.81 brought forward amounted to ¥51,964,743.82 from which the sum of ¥46,084,294.89 was deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills, current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of ¥5,880,448.73 for appropriation. At the meeting at Yokohama on March 9 ¥1,000,000.00 was added to the reserve fund, and a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared absorbing ¥2,160,000.00. The balance, ¥2,720,448.73, was carried forward. The bank has decided to establish new branches at Shimomoto, Manila, Java, Surabaya, and Buenos Aires.

F.M.S. Prosperity.
From a financial statement published in the Federated Malay States Government Gazette it would appear that during the first nine months of 1917 the F.M.S. invested about \$14,600,000 in British War Loans—making about 30 millions in all so invested up to that date. The presentation of a dreadnought to the British Navy, a cash gift which may ultimately reach the best part of \$2,000,000 with more to go, is no mean help rendered by these small States with a population of little more than a million, says the *Malay Mail*.

When in the years gone by the British Government told the Malay Sultans that British troops would administer the Government on their behalf, how little could the authorities have foreseen that their trusteeship would not only give safety to British traders, but would ultimately be of enormous benefit to the protecting Power. Tin, of course, was extensively worked by the Chinese even then, but there was apparently no other source of wealth from a jungle-covered land which possessed neither roads nor railways.

Compulsory War Loan.
Details of proposals to compel subscriptions to war loans, as usually carried into law in New Zealand, are given in the Board of Trade Journal. Taxpayers whose liability in 1917 was not less than £200 are required to subscribe to the loan authorized to be raised by the War Purposes Loan Act, 1917, an amount equal to three times the total amount of land tax and

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/11
3 d/s	3/11 1/2
60 d/s	3/11 1/2
4 m/s	3/11 1/2
T/T Shanghai	141 1/2
T/T Singapore	132 1/2
T/T Japan	141 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	73 1/2
co & New York	73 1/2
T/T Java	160 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Franco	42 1/2
Demand, Paris	421 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	32 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	32 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	32 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	32 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	74 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	436
4 m/s. Germany	441
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	147
Demand, Singapore	138 1/2
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	49 1/2
Sovereign	640 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.30
Bar Silver, per oz.	46 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 5 cts sub.	\$2.00% dia.
" 10 "	" par.
" 50 "	1.00% dia.
Canton 20 "	7 1/2% dia.

income-tax (exclusive of excess profits duty) for which he was liable under the Finance Act, 1916. If, however, any taxpayer to whom this section (4) relates has subscribed to the loan authorized to be raised by Section 35 of the Finance Act, 1916, so amount exceeding one and a half times the amount of tax for which he was liable, the amount so contributed by him in excess will be deducted from the amount which he is obliged under this section to subscribe to the War Purposes Loan, and his obligation to subscribe to that loan will be modified accordingly. This idea of compulsory subscriptions to war loans has been discussed in many countries, but, as far as we are aware, comments the *Economist*, this is the first instance during the present war of the idea being put into practice.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... France 45,000,000.
Paid up ... 25,000,000.
(14 of the Capital, i.e. 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Louis, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU.

FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK: Richmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUETTE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	EVERY 10 MIN.
1.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	"
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1.00 P.M. and 3.00 P.M. 10 MIN.

1.00 P.M. every half hour

1.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.

STAY quarter of an hour

SUNDAY

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Embassy Cigarettes

There has been no alteration in size, weight, quality or manufacture of "Embassy" since 1914.

Every Virginia Leaf used in the manufacture of Embassy Cigarettes is selected and blended by specialists, skilled in the art of their profession.

Sold in Boxes of 10 & in airtight tins of 25 & 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 15th April, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Tatoo Sugar Refinery (For account of the concerned) 133 Bales Gunny Bags (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

543 Bales Gunny Bags (slightly damaged by water.) N.B. Intending purchasers must obtain a pass to view the goods from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of 8% (\$4.00) per share has been declared payable on the 18th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 18th instant both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO. General Managers. Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 9th April, 1918.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$5,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:— 5% on application. 20% on 21st May. 35% on 11th July. 40% on 8th August, and will also grant loans against this security.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

THE Athletic Sports for the combined Hongkong Schools will be held on FRIDAY, April 19th, at the Racecourse. There be the usual races for past pupils, namely, Two Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap) and Seven Furlongs Flat Race (Handicap). The entrance fee for these two races is 50 cents, and the names may be given in on the field.

MARATHON RACE.

Open to all Services, Universities, Colleges, Schools and the Public generally.

Statue Square (Law Courts) to Shaikwan and back.

Distance, about 10 miles.

SATURDAY, April 13th 1918.

Starting at 3 P.M.

Prizes according to number of Entries.

Conditions:—Go as you please. No stopping.

Minimum clothing: singlet and shorts.

Entrance fee one Dollar, to be sent with name and rank (if any) to:—

Staff Inspector J. C. Wildin, Hongkong Police Reserve Headquarters.

Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

Entries close on Saturday, April, 6th.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

188 Des Voeux Road Central,

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 119, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone No. 1833

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

The Flanders Front Extended.

London, April 11. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on April 11 says: The Flanders battle is steadily extending along the line. German aircraft in considerable numbers are supporting the attack. The enemy yesterday was reported in the neighbourhood of Steenvordt. Yesterday afternoon artillery and trench mortar activity heavily increased around Ypres as far as Passchendaele. We appear to be holding our counter gains about Messines.

It was believed at two o'clock this morning that our line ran eastward of Ploegsteert village through Ploegsteert wood, thence past St. Yves almost due northward past Oostaverne, joining our old line near Hollebeke. The enemy last evening was attacking south of Hollebeke and made a small gain of ground. Thus it will be seen that our front had assumed a very zigzag line, but nowhere had the Germans pushed beyond our battle-zone, notwithstanding his great weight. Northward of Hill 60 the situation is reported unchanged. Just before dawn we opened a heavy protective barrage upon the sectors upon which the enemy might be expected to attempt an advance. The continued German inactivity south of Arras looks as if they were awaiting the result of the Flanders offensive before developing further plans. Between the Scarpe and the Somme the enemy aircraft is watching our movements as far as our aimers allow them.

A French communique states: Our artillery was active at night-time between Montdidier and Noyon. Our fire dispersed an enemy detachment in the region of Orvillers and Sorel before it reached our lines. An enemy attack on our advanced posts east of Soisy, in Champagne, was repulsed after a lively engagement. An enemy attempt in the Forest of Apremont failed under fire. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday by machine-gun fire.

The Press Bureau states: Sir Douglas Haig has congratulated the Commander and all officers and men of the 55th Division on their splendid fighting on Tuesday, especially at Festubert and Givenchy.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

The Reduction in Sinkings.

London, April 11. The reduction in sinkings is associated with the German offensive. It is recalled that Field Marshal Hindenburg tacitly admitted the failure of submarine when he assured the Socialist delegation at Berlin a few weeks ago that in the offensive in the west it was certain that success would cost 400,000 German lives but peace would come this August. This is a striking contrast to Hindenburg's Army Order of February, 1917, when he said the submarine offered the best means of a speedy ending to the war. It is pointed out in London that 800,000 British troops crossed the channel in ten days since the resumption of the offensive. It is believed that Germany's submarine efforts are decreasing owing to the concentration of labour and material on the land offensive, while the work of the British Navy is having the effect of destroying submarines at twice the rate of a year ago.

BRITISH MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Engineers Favour Combining Out.

London, April 11. The new ballot of the Amalgamated Society Engineers voted in favour of the Government combining out proposals by 58,660 to 46,332.

In the House of Commons, Mr. John Hope urged that all members of the House of Commons militarily eligible should be called up. Mr. Beck replied that the War Cabinet had decided that they had the choice of serving in the forces or remaining in the House of Commons. In view of the fact that the tribunal held that a member of the House of Commons was elected in order to do work of national importance this option would be continued.

CANADIAN WAR EXPENDITURE.

Ottawa, April 11.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden said the war expenditure of Canada so far has been \$38,000,000 dollars. The expenditure for the current year is estimated to be \$516,000,000, including \$443,000,000 military expenditure, of which \$225,000,000 will be expended abroad while \$334,000,000 will be spent on the construction of trans-Atlantic merchantmen.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT VERSAILLES.

London, April 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Major General Sackville West has been appointed acting British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles in place of General Rawlinson.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

More Villages Taken.

London, April 11.

A Palestine official message says: Our troops westward of the Tulkaram-Bahleh Railway advanced the line on a five mile front for 14 miles in depth capturing the villages of Elkef, and Rafat. The prisoners included a few Germans.

GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

Pan-Germanism Given Full Play.

On January 17th the Main

Committee of the Reichstag dealt

with the censorship question.

The deputy Herr Gohlsin de-

clared that the arbitrary

conduct of the commanding

generals exceeded all bounds,

though only those possessing

certain political views were the

sufferers. The propaganda of the

Fatherland Party was rebuffed and

strong pressure was exercised on

Government officials to join the

Fatherland Party.

He proceeded:—"Count Both-

mer, acting on behalf of Admiral

von Tirpitz, has declared that the

submarine war should have begun

a year earlier than it was. All

criticism of this view is, however,

prevented by the censorship; in-

numerable articles on this sub-

ject by Captain Pernice have al-

ready been suppressed. An article

by Vice-Admiral von Galster on

the development of U-boat con-

struction was prohibited on the

grounds of scarcity of paper. It

was even forbidden to refer to the

fact that von Galster had been

made an honorary doctor. The

Kaiser and the Imperial Chancel-

lor may be attacked, but the

leader of the Fatherland Party

must remain sacrosanct."

The speaker cited the case of a

man who was not permitted to

visit his wife, who was seriously

ill in Holland, because he was

suspected of pacifist leanings.

Professor Quidde's pamphlets

were suppressed but Pan-German

pamphlets were allowed to appear.

The Prussian War Ministry warn-

ed Professor Schickel against the

publication of one of his

pamphlets, although it had been

already passed by the censorship

in Saxony. The German Peace

Society was not allowed even to

circulate its programme. Nothing

he said, would improve until the

censorship was taken out of the

hands of the military authorities.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

APRIL 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th, 1918.

"THE FATAL RING."

Episode 9:

Episode 10:

"THE DICE OF DEATH"

"THE PERILOUS PLUNGE."

Pathe's British Gazette No. 439

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The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Moctezuma and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

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Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m. Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shanghai.—Week days, 9.30 a.m. 9.30 p.m. Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 9.30 a.m. 9.30 p.m. Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—14th April, 9 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung—14th April, 9 a.m. Weihaiwei & Chefoo—14th April, 9 a.m.

Haitong—14th April, 9 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—14th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th April. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—15th April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th April. Amoy—16th April, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 18th April. Tientsin—18th April, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 19th April. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—19th April, 9 a.m. Philippines Islands—19th April, 9 a.m.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Gade Barnett at 11 Des Voeux Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.